Many native that the bis KNOX will tarne bis KNOX will tarne bis KNOX will tarne bis DE 10 F Y OUT H , "The DE OF Y OUT H ," designed and manufactured expressly for them.

Boys, as they approach manhood, imbine, naturally, a dislike for the "Cap" of their earlier days, and look wite a longing eye upon the best gent of their earlier acquaintances. Heavisous the soft Hat, known under the various titles of "Kosanth" "Wide-Awake," "Plocoleman," Act, has furnished a substitute for the Cap, but as I lacks a creey appearance, it has never achieved any neat degree of popularity among intelligent lads. Knox has hit the idea. He has expended time and money in perfecting it, and its realization is shown in his "Pating of YouTh."

Combining the elements of durability and cheapuess, the fabrics as Manyel, or Brauty.

The Socoiboy can wear the "Pride of Youth." The young Clerk should wear the "Pride of Youth."

All Lade who shim to look well and becomingly should wear the "Fride of Youth"
It is HANDSOME.
IT IS DRESSY.
It IS CHEAP.

It is GHEAF.

Call early, for KNON's rule is

First Come. First Serven."

Hundreds of applications are mane daily to inspect this novel and beautiful fabric but as its investor has determined not to issue it usual Saturday text, it will save trouble by his giving notice that it will now be exhibited nor sold until that day.

YOUNG CHATLEMEN, PRIVAKE: Here is no atticle you have long desired, so make an early visit on Saturday next to KNON's, No. 212 Broadway, and make your selections.

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"AND IS LIVE NO BROTHER."

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The bandsomest FELT BEAVER ever issued.

GRNIN, No. 507 Broadway.

LEARY & Co. Have now ready the Spring Style of Hars for Gentlemen. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Aster House, Broadway.

HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS. Bands and Binding—Tips and Sides.
French Shives—Under Brind Natios.
For sale by Roberts & Carnestle, No. 113 Broadway.
R. B.—Peloogs for Undertakers use.
A FRESH STOCK FOR SPRING.—Cantrell, hav-

A FRESH STOCK FOR SPRING.—Cantrell, having completed his arrangements for an artive Spring trade, is prepared to supply his customers, hades, squidence, and childness, with fest-covering of all descriptions, from the substantial to the elegant, from the cheap to the higher-priced articles, on the most advantageous terms. His stock is all fresh, well made, of excellent materials, and affords an excellent chance for selection to these who are particular in reference to their boots and gatters. Vist Castriklat's, No 513 Broadway.

RIBBONS BY THE PIECE FOR BONNETS and Darss Trimmings. English and French Charges, Silks, &c., for Bounets, by the yard. Also, a very extensive variety of STRAW BORNEYS for sale by L. & A. Underhill, No. 297 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES AND JEWELLEY.

One of the large st and most spis moid assortments of WATCHES in the city is to be found at the subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving WATCHES of all descriptions from the manufacturers in Exclassic France and Swifferiand, he is enabled to offer an unmuch large secretiment, and at the very lowest prices. Also, Jawaley of all descriptions, Silver and Played Ware, &c., &c. WATCHES taken the exchange.

GRO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry,

GRO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Retail,

415 Broadway, one foor below Canal st., formerly 11 Wall-st A. J. BLEECKER SON & Co. WILL GIVE THEIR

personal attention to the Sales of FURSITURE, either at residence of parties deslious of selling, or at their Salessaco No. 9 Pine-st, near Broadway. (1,618) WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Warrante free from Dampices.
B. G. Wilder & Co.
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Corner of Pey-st., Now-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED Norseless Family Sewing Machine, Now otyles: Prices from \$50 to \$125. No. 486 Brodway, New-York.

No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
We have ope of Grover & Baker's in our own family, and we must say, to justice to the manufacturers, that it is good as it was represented to be."—[N. Y. Ledger, April 2.

WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. We prefer them for family use ... [N Y. Tribuna.

"They are the favorites for familus. ... [N Y. Tribuna.

"They are the favorites for familus. ... [N Y. Trimes.
Office, No. 505 Breadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who have been ced to buy sawing Machines which will not perform the work that purposeers expected them to do, are informed that Birotz's Machines never fall to do any kind of work. He one

is over disappointed in these machines.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway. Finger's Sewing Machines.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable discharges is as trabled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

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The new Family Schwise Machines at \$50 and \$75 are attracting universal attention. In all assential good qualities they are more the best Machines ever offered at a low price.

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BRENZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.,

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In the Best and Chespert Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

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For sale by Druggists and Portmoners

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.

Warranted to give perfect estisfact; or money refunded.

P. S -- Send for a Cheular.

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Sore his stock at a LINERAL DISCOURT.

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THE HOWE MACHINES—THE ORIGINAL,

Established in 1245—are for sale at No. 437 Broadway.

Prices— \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, \$100, \$135, \$150. RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co.'s RADI-

CAL CORE TRUES. Also SILK ÉLASTIC STOCKINGS for Varieces veins, SUPPLETERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Lastruments for deformities unde to order. No. 2 Vessy-st., Astor, House, N. 1 Ladier petrole rionur and female attendant. KEROSENE, KEROSENE, KEROSENE.

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Pure KEROSENE OIL

Always on hand at

WILLIAM CORRET'S,

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Two costs from Courtlandt.

BRUSSELS CARPETS 75 CENTS PER YARD. A NEW ABTICLE.

CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS,
ARRANTED to west as well as Tapestry Brussels.

Warrante is toolors.
Warrante is toolors.
Warrante to look as well as may other Brusenia.
Warrante to be 50 per cent chesper to the consumer that
my other carpet. Call and see them. Price 6].
G. S. Humpillary & Co.
No. 50: Broadway.
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PRINCE IMPRINT.

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imperial Tables on the Continent of Europe,

can be had at all the leading hotels, and from all the principal
scales throughout the country.

E. V. HAVERWOUT, Importer.

Corner of Breadway and Broome st.

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FOR THE HAIR.

PHALON & SON'S COCOUNS is the best and cheapest article for the Hair. For preserving, beautifying and restering the hair, the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Soid at Nos 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods desires. Large bottles, 56 cents; small, 25 cents, unique for Franco & Sovia Goodsa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERPRITS. Officers of the Army and Navy, when on duty will fant their counfort greatly promoted by the use of Lux & Pragma's Woodcasy Karnisk Sauce. Sold by all respectable grocers and fronters. John Dux ax & Sons, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or

brown, warranted. Depot No. ? Barcany-st.; also sold at No 200 Broadway, and all Ducgists. Infaithle ONGURNY and Flo Ralls, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. ARCTIC OINT MERT, for Chaps. Burns, Botte, Buntons, Piles, &c.

CLEANSE THE SUSTEM WITH BRANDRETH'S
FILLS.—At this season of the year a seneral purification of the
human system is vitally important. During the Winter season
a vast amount of impulity gathers in the system, producing homore and leastends, and eventuating in disease, if not removed;
and as nature provides for the external purification of her dominion at this season by electricity, sho eer and storm, so man
should watch over bits own system, and purify it with appropriate medicines. For this purpose we are persuaded that Brannant's Fills stond preferration. For twenty four years
past they have been in general use throughout this country, and
year they have been in general use throughout this country, and
at the present time there is not at other so popular modicine for
purifying the system it use. I beside which, they are cheen an
purifying the system it use. The Canal st., at \$20 cents a box
Sugar scated, half boars, 13 cents.

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC. On THURSDAY, the 7th inst, we shall place on exhibition in our Store, row Tax Days only (by the kind permission of Capt. our Store, FOR TEN DATE SHEET BERVICES MAGNIFICENT BERVICES

FINE DECORATED CHINA,
SOLID SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASSWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, &C.

Gonsisting of NEARLY TWENTY THOUSAND PIEUES, FOR THE TRANSPORMENT THOUSAND PIEUES, NEW RUSSIAN STREM PRIGATE "GENERAL ADMIRAL,"

**GENERAL ADMIRAL,"

to be used at the tables of the

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE

AND THE OFFICERS OF THE FRIGATE.

The above order has been in preparation at our factories during the past twelve months, and we firmly believe that in Draym, Worken nabys, Color and Arthur Execution, it has rarely, if ever been equaled, and certainly severe Excellible.

We extend a cortain invitation to the citizens of New-York and the public generally, to call at our Store and examine for themselves. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Cor. Broadway and Broome

Morris & Willis's Home Journal says of Dr. McGintrock's Fectorat. Sysur: "We would are all who are afflicted with symptoms of stritistion of the Threat are afflicted with symptoms of stritistion of the Threat are those for the Threat and use without delay Dr. Jakes McGitstock's Proctorat Sysur, with our guaranty that, from the commencement of its employment, they will feel the most surprising redof." Wholesale Depot. No. 4 Fictober-st.

THE "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE AND THE POTS

Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally.

E. P. Torrey, No. 9 Flattet., Trade Agent for the City of New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Archimedes wanted but a fulcrom to sustain his lever, to raise the world Hottoway a disease that his medicine cannot vanquish. Manufactory, No. 36 Maiden lane, N. Y.

TO THE LADIES ONLY !- The Victoria Bandage

THE GRECIAN HAIR RESTORATIVE-Prepared THE GRECIAN HAIR RESTORATIVE—Frepared by Frof. Manville, seems to confound all sicertific men, as it has shown by its actual merits that it does absolutely produce a growth of Hair on baid heads—countaing that has never been known before by any other preparation in this country. Young and old should use it as it cleauses the scalp prevents the last from falling off, giving a beautiful dark gloss. No other toldet is needed. It may be obtained at any of the good Drugstets in this city or Brookien. Large bottles, #1 per bottle, or #8 per dox. Liberal discount made to the trade. Address E. FURMAN MANVILL & Co., No. 469 Broadway, N. Y.

New Pork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

Ve cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Statutes letters for The Trinus Office should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greekey & Go

Our Mercantile Advertiser.

The next number of our MERCANTILE ADVER-TIME will be issued on Monday, April 11. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Mercantile Public, and will contain a Review of the Markets since our last issue, a carefully prepared statement of the Prices Current of all leading articles of Merchandise; also, a Full Report of the Stock and Money Markets, together with such other items of Commercial Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to the 50,000 Merchants to whom it is sent.

We aim to make Tun ADVERTISER a welcome and valuable visitor to its readers, furnishing them reliable reports of all the important commercial transactions of each month, and serving as a Directory to the Best Business Houses and Manufactories in our country; while to Wholesalers, Jobbers, Manufacturers, and all who have Goods and Wares to dispose of throughout the regular channels of trade, we believe no medium of equal value can be found.

The April Number of THE MERCANTILE MADVERTISES will be sent, prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants, selected from the Agency Books of Mesers. McKillor & Wood, with a view to the near-by trade. The entire expense will be paid y Advertisements.

Price, #1 per line for space occupied; Advertisements displayed to suit Advertisers. HORACE GREELEY & Co. New-York, April 2, 1859.

Keekuk. Milwaukee and Chicago unite with Eastern cities and States in Republican victories.

Dr. Alex. Gunn was confirmed as Health Officer esterday by the State Senate.

The full Jury for the trial of Mr. Sickles was obtained yesterday, and the opening will doubtiess be made to-day.

In our Law reports will be found a singular defense in the case of the foreclosure of a mortgage, the defendant claiming that he had more than paid the \$3,000 demanded by boarding Mary Ana, wife of the coachman John Dean.

The alleged fugitive slave, Daniel Webster, was discharged from custody yesterday, the claimants having feiled to make out a fair case of identification. It was shown that the runaway slave and the prisoner differed more than three inches in hight, as this discrepancy was too strong to ignore.

Mayor Tiemann sent a long paper to the Board of Councilmen yesterday, giving his views upon the charter amendments now before the Legislature. He thinks that the Legislature are invading our rights; the City Government is defective, but this bill will only make it worse; the whole power of city legislation should be in the Common Council: the whole executive power in the Mayor; the Legislature will not improve the Alms-House Department by the proposed change; no more power should be given to the Controller, but much more to the Mayor; especially should all collections of money be kept away from the Finance Depart ment; the members of the Common Council ought not to be paid one cent: the terms of office ought not to be extended; in short, there is but one feature in the whole business that he approves, and that is taking from the Common Council the power of confirming contracts.

THE OLD POLICE DECISION. In the year 1857, the Legulature of our State passed an act establishing a Metropolitan Police District, composed of the Counties of New York Kings Richmond and Westchester, and reorganizing the Police of those Counties under the said law. This act removed no Peliceman from office, but was designed and drafted so as to continue every one then in place who conducted himself worthily, without regard to his politics, though the Policemen were nearly all Democrats and the Legislature was Republican. The then Mayor of the City, Fernando Wood, who had reduced the existing Police to a mere machine for the advancement of his personal ambition, and whose power over this instrument was weakened by the change, determined to resist and nuilify it. His control over the Police, especially the captains, enabled him to drag most of them into the conspiracy. Under his lead, they ostentatiously defied the act and secuted the authority of the Commissioners of Police bolding under it. Of course, two rival Police forces were formed, one of them holding under the Commissioners, the other under the Mayor, who undertook, backed by his Police, to resist the service of process at the hands of the rival Police, and actually did resist it for a time, beating back the Metropolitan Police from the

The question on which the parties were at issue went up to the Court of Appeals-composed mainly of Democrate-who sustained the Metropolitan Police Act and adjudged the resistance to it of Wood and his myrmidons illegal and wrong. Thereupon Wood desisted, and the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act has since been legally undisputed.

Of course, the Policemen who had adhered to Wood in his high-handed resistance to law were now out of place. They had publicly and contemp'nously resisted and defied the Police Commissioners, refused to acknowledge them and do duty under them, and had in every way contemned their authority and scouted their orders. The Commissioners had no resource but to appoint new men to fill their places; and, when the controversy was ended, it was impossible, even if it had been advisable or just, to make places for the lawdefiers: for the law did not permit the expulsion. without cause, of those necessarily appointed to take their places. The Commissioners, therefore, had no choice but to let matters take their course. But now the Wood Policemen, who had been for

months defying and resisting the law and its ministers, turned a short corner, and claimed to be Policemen under the act they had so long trampled under foot! They demanded the recognition and treatment of Policemen, demanded to be set to work and paid by the Police Commissioners, when that had become, through their own willful act, impossible. The Commissioners, of course, refused, were sued, and the case went regularly up to the Court of Appeals, which has just, after a year of hesitation and doubt, decided, by a bare majority of the Judges, five to three, in favor of at least one of the nullifiers, that he must be re-instated and paid as though he had been faithful and obedient from first to last! Chief Justice Denie unites in the dissenting opinion. We give place to-day to Judge Strong's opinion.

which is concurred in by a majority of the Court. We believe the general judgment of unprejudiced, intelligent readers will be that it is a pettifogging, quibbling opinion, in which legal sleight-of-hand is substituted, so far as possible, for a fair consideration of the vital matter in dispute. The case in its essence is precisely as if one of the Sepoys who revolted two years ago in India, killing or chasing away their officers, and thenceforward fighting the British Government to the best of their ability, should now sue that Government for restoration to his old post in the Army, and for back pay and allowances, alleging that he had never been legally discharged. And Judge Strong, who knows perfectly well that the law-defying acts of our Sepoys rendered it impossible that the Commissioners should await the slow process of summoning, trying and breaking them one by one, talks and acts as if it were the business of judges to ignore common sense and find pretexts for paying law-breakers for services that they had persistently refused to render. There is no dispute that notice was served at the station-house where it was the duty of these Sepoys to be, and where they doubtless were at the time-not aliving soul harbors a suspicion that they were not really notified and fully apprised of the service required of them by the Commissioners, and that they deliberately refused to obey. Yet Judge Strong cavils about the name under which the relator was summoned, dodges behind every other hiding place which legal ingenuity can devise, and, when at last driven to face the real issue, just

see bow be deals with it: "The relator did not rebel against or dispute the power of the people, whose officer he was, but he doubted the authority of persons alleging themselves doubted the authority of persons aneging tenner to be the people's agents. This conduct resembled that of the boy who, having found a valuable diamond, refused to give it up to the person demanding it, on the ground that he did not know that such applicant was the true owner. It was held that such refusal was, under the circumstances, reasonable, and refusal was, under the circumstances, reasonable, and did tot amount to a conversion, although it turned out that the person making the demand was the actual owner. There is no pretense that the relator acted willfully wrong. He was savised by the Board from which he had originally received his appointment, and by the captain of his district under whose immediate orders he had been placed, that the statute purporting to establish the new Board was unconstitutional and void. He no doubt ascertained that the purporting to establish the new Board was unconsti-tutional and void. He no doubt ascertained that the same opinion had been expressed by learned lawyers. The question involved was a doubtful one, as was sub-sequently shown by the diversity of opinion among eminent Judges. The relator was not probably well eminent Judges. The relator was not probably well versed in Constitutional questions, and could doubtless apply to himself the remark attributed to the Farl of Warwick in Shakespeare's 'King Henry VI., Part-1, set 2, scere 4.

But in these nice, sharp culblets of the law. Good faith. I am no when than a daw."

By the centroversy between the old Board and the ew one, the poincemen were subjected to a serious demma. If they acknowledged the authority of the d Board and it should turn out that the Act of 1857 was Constitutional, they were in imminent peril of losing their position, and if they acknowledged the authority of the new Board and the act constituting it authority of the new board and the act constituting it should be adjudged unconstitutional, they would en-counter the same peril. Under such circumstances, it would seem to be a barshrule to hold them respon-sible for a simple error in judgment."

-Is not this wholesome doctrine to be dealt out from the bench of the highest tribupal in the State The contumacious Policemen did not rebel against the power of the People, but only that of certain persons claiming to be their agents! That was exactly Benedict Arnold's case, as Judge Strong seems to forget. He claimed to be still a patriot, after he had sold himself to the British crown: he only denounced the demagogues who were misleading the people into a struggle for independence, when Great Britain stood ready to redress the grievances because of which the struggle had been begun. In this case, the nullifying Policemen knew that they were resisting and defying, not merely the Police Board, but a plain, undoubted act of the Legislature. Common sense and law have always hitherto agreed that whoever does this does it at his own peril-that, if the Courts do not sustain him, he must bear the consequences of his resistance to lawful authority. Judge Strong reverses this rule, and condemns the officers who beyed and upheld the law; and the people who, at all events, are nowise to blame in the premises, are to be called on to pay the bill. This decision is n every sense a gross act of partiesa injustice, and ought to redound to the damage of the party which has dragooned the five Judges into making it.

GRINDING COMMITTEE LEGISLATION.

The wheels of legislation move slowly at A! bany until what we denominate a Grinding Committee is raised in each House. The appointment of these Committees gives a new impetus to affairs; and measures which a few weeks ago received careful scrutiny, and occasionally rough treatment. are now disposed of without examination or discussion. Excellent institutions, these Grinding Committees! A monument should be erected to the man or men who invented them; and, if in order, we respectfully suggest that the \$50,000 which Mr. Tombinson and others would expend in Independence Square, Philadelphia, be immediately set apart for that object. A Grinding Committee is a great labor-saving

contrivance. By the use of it, enough legislation can be ground out in one session to last the State City Hall and badly wounding several of them. for years. Could this machine have been in full of his conciliatory spirit, and as a mark of special and yet the President maists, at the same time, that

blast for the past three months, statutes sufficient to fill half a dezen volumes would have been manufactured. It has generally been supposed that legislation accomplished through the agency of a Grinding Committee was rather unsafe. We think this was the opinion of the Speaker of the House in the early part of the present session. But he has doubtless discovered that he was in error. Perhaps he did not know how a Grinding Committee would work. We are confident that he could not have ant cipated how quietly and rapidly this little invention would perform its functions. Thirty or farty bills are new run through the mill every day, and no doubt as many more might be ground out without the least trouble. Probably there never was a Grinding Committee organized that turned off work so rapidly as the one we are now blessed with. It is a decided improvement upon all former Grinding Committees, and the reason may be found in that fact which some wicked and evil-disposed persons allege (but which of course we do not credit), that the Speaker runs the machine.

This fact, however, we do know, that whereas the Speaker of the House was once strongly opposed to a Grinding Committee, he subsequently changed his views, and one day gravely announced to the Assembly that a Grinding Committee had become a thing of necessity. A Grinding Committee was then ordered. It was natural that he should desire a Committee that would work easily, and accordingly, the individuals constituting it were selected from among the most pliable materials in the House. Of course, it performs admirably. fulfilling the most sanguine expectations of all who have axes to grind, whether inside or outside of the Legislature. We complain of the stupidity of those members who allowed three-fourths of the session to pass away before getting up this convenient apparatus. How are they to excuse them selves before their constituents? Months ago, they might have accomplished their work, and now been at home attending to the duties of their farms, offices or counting houses. What a scandalous waste of time and money they have been guilty of!

And then what miserable blockheads were they who framed the Constitution, and provided for the selection of so large a number of representatives. Our Assembly is too large. One hundred and twenty-eight men cannot transact the business which legitimately comes before them, in one hundred days. The Grinding Committee of nine could accomplish more work in one-fourth the time. Why pay one hundred and twenty-eight men for doing what a much smaller number of persons could do, in a much shorter period? Why not abolish the Legislature, and substitute a Committee of nine, or one of five, or one of three? Indeed, a Committee of one would answer as well, if the impression entertained by some very good men is correct, namely, that the presiding officer of the House runs the Grinding Committee. What is the operation of a Grinding Committee

It selects from the general orders such bills as it prefers, reading the titles in some instances, but seldom reading the bill. These bills are reported to the House, when the Speaker refers them to a Select Committee, with power to report complete, which Committee is sometimes selected by the friends of the bill, and in all cases is so constituted that the majority are favorable to its passage. This Committee, after little or no examination, report the bill back to the House, and it is at once ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Of course, the bill is not discussed nor critically examined. In due time, it comes up for a third reading, and passes as a matter of course. No one knows anything about it, and but few care anything about it. It has been got up in a distant county; the constituents of Jenkins have no interest in it, but Jenkins must vote for it, otherwise Snobbs will

not vote for Jenkins's bill when that is reached. Gentlemen of the Legislature! do you know what you are doing? We make this inquiry in all seriousness. We beg you to remember that the interests, the welfare and honor of the State, are committed to you for the time being. The people of the Commonwealth will hold you accountable for what the Legislature shall do at its present session. You cannot shirk the responsibility. You cannot throw it off upon a Grinding Committee. That Committee should have been raised the first week of the session, if at all. You cannot now act with the deliberation you ought, upon the measures which that Committee may bring forward. The course you are now pursuing is not only rendering legislation a complete farce, but you are bringing discredit upon the State, upon the Republican party, and upon yourselves.

REPORTED ARRANGEMENT WITH PARAGUAY. A British vessel from Pernambuco at this port

orings advices from Montevideo to the 26th o February. The latest dates from the River La Plata hitherto received were to the 31st of January. This vessel brings a report of the settlement of the Paraguay business, which is probable enough; but we have no details whatever as to the terms agreed upon, and even the fact of an actual arrangement does not seem so clear. The only document on the subject is a report by Gen. Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation, dated February 5th, and giving an account of his visit to Asuncion, whither, at the last accounts, he had gone, and of the result of his intervention as the mutual friend of both Lopez and the United States. But this, like so many other Spanish-American documents, though it contains words enough, is fot quite so full, definite and distinct as might be desired in the information which it imparts. It appears that Urquizs reached Asuncion on the 16th (we suppose) of January, and found the Republic of Paraguay decidedly resolved upon an heroic resistance," for which a considerable concentration of military means had been made. This messenger of peace at once applied himself to remove the apprehension and alarm with which the mind of Lopez had been filled by sinister declamations on the part of some portions of the press"-whether the press of the United States or some other does not appear-and to inspire him with that confidence n the honorable intentions of the Government of the United States which Urquiza's own intercourse with it as President of the Argentine Confederation had led him to entertain, at the same time giving assurances of bringing about an arrangement for negotiations on conciliatory terms.

It would seem that, subsequently, President Urquiza paid a visit to Commissioner Bowlin, and, along with the Plenipotentiaries of Brazil, offered the mediation of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, though the place where and the time when, are not stated. Mr. Bowlin was found very pression that Mr. Manning, the British Consul in well disposed toward a pasific arrangement, but Nicaragua, has manipulated Sir Gore Ouseley into declared that his instructions would not allow him an abandonment of the policy agreed upon here, to accept the mediation proposed. Yet, as a proof

consideration for President Urquiza, he agreed to ercept his personal good offices and to open preparatory sonfidential conferences to arrange the terms of a settlement. The President refers to certain papers annexed, giving an account of these conferences; but as these papers are not published, it does not appear by whom the, were attended, or whether Paraguay was represented or not. The President speaks of himself as baving assisted in the last conference, "in which the question was "decided," but this question would seem to have been not the terms of a final arrangement, but merely the basis upon which the negotiation was to proceed. This, it would appear, is what Urquiza must be understood to mean when he amounces himself as having witnessed the settlement of satisfactory and honorable bases between the President of Paraguay and the Commissioner of the United States." speaking immediately after of those bases, as having reëstablished, on the best footing kind and fraternal relations between these American pations," he certainly seems to ascribe to the arrangement a definitive character. At all events, f the matter is not finally arranged President Urquiza, who has the best opportunity to know, seems to regard it as substantially completed. Our experience, however, in Spanish-American negotiation-the unsatisfied treaty with Paraguay itself, the neglect to ratify which, on the part of Lopez, is one of our grounds of complaint against him, not to mention the case of the famous Cass-Yrissarri treaty with Nicaragua-suffices to show that in this sort of business it does not do to count our chickens before they are actually hatched.

SOMETHING FOR WOMEN. Among the bills before the Legislature which

ought to be sdopted, we notice, with pleasure, one for the better protection of the property and earaings of married women. It provides that any married women may invest or use her property and earnings, or any portion thereof, in any trade or business, and that such investment with the profits and the labor bestowed thereon by her or her agents or servants, shall not be subject to the disesal of her husband nor be liable for his debts, ut may be used by her and continue her sole and eparate property; and all contracts executed by her in any trade or business in which she may engage shall be in all respects as valid as if she were single. The bill consists of a simple section, of not many more words than we have given above, but it establishes a most salutary provision. There are hundreds of bard working wives in this State, more especially in the large cities, whose unceasing efforts support themselves in respectability, and to deently provide for their children, are perpetually thwarted bylazy, profligate and drunken husbands, who, in many cases, seize by force upon the hardearned pittagee of the wife, and squander it in the first grog-shops that they can reach. Surely, it is ime that this wanton abuse should cease, at least so far as it is countenanced by law. The old statutes and the present practice put the wife's property and earnings, pretty much at the mercy of her husband and his creditors. We do not think this or any Legislature could do a more popular, cerainly not a more just thing, than to extend their protection over neglected and abused wives and mothers. We trust that some good friend will see that this bill, which we are glad to learn has been reported complete, is not forgotten in the rush and whirl inevitable at the close of the session, but that Gov. Morgan will have the satisfaction of affixing his official signature to it, thus making it the law of the land.

A war seems to be threatened in the West Indes between Denmark or rather the Danish Governor of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz and the Republic of Dominica. During the late civil war in Dominica some armed vessels in the service of Buez, then at the head of one of the contending factions, seized two Danish schooners as they were entering Port-au-Platte, then held by the opposite party, and which Buez's squadron claimed to be blockading. The vessels thus seized were carried off to Curacos and sold. A claim for indemnity having been lately made by a Danish agent, the Dominican Government declined to recognize him, on the ground that he was commissioned not by the King of Denmark, but by the Governor of Santa Cruz. Thus repulsed, he soon came back again in a Danish war steamer from the St. Thomas. The Dominican Government appear to have taken the guns of the steamer as a good commission enough, and professed themselves ready to negotiate on the subject: but the only negotiation with which the agent would have anything to do was the payment of \$150 000 by way of indemnity, without stopping to inquire as to the legality of the capture or the liability of the present Government or the acts of the captors. This the Dominicans would not agree to, and by the latest accounts (March 15) the port of St. Domingo was blockaded by the Danish steamer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6, 1859. After further consideration, Postmaster-General Holt has determined to reduce the deposit money quired preliminarily to a change of the location

f the Boston Post-Office to \$12,000. The State-

street interest will probably pay this sum and

triumph over Mr. Capen. The principal difficulty in concluding the trans fer of The Union has been the fear of the President that Corgress might order an investigation

which would show that he had pledged certain

patronage as a consideration. A new Democratic

paper is contemplated for a keen opposition. Mr. Bright has announced his purpose of vengeance against the Administration for the removal of his brother from the Special Agency in the Post-Office Department. As Mr. Buchanan dreads his hostility in the Senate, he will probably order a resteration. Mr. Holt has been wisited with a storm of Democratic indignation for displacing seventeen agents, whose only pretense of duty was political. He has resisted so far, but has to encounter the President's weakness in yielding to outside clamor.

The worst pressure on the Post-Office will be felt on the first of July, when the audited accounts of the last quarter are payable; but if the spirit exhibited so far be continued, no serious difficulty is apprehended. The Administration is now circulating the im

the complications are yet to be adjustes on the basis of the American interpretation of the Cia, ton-Bulwer Treaty. This inconsistency is not a plained.

Our Consul at San Juan writes distinctly that the seizure of the American steamers was occasioned by praic, and not by design, which was proved by their prompt restoration. Hence, the bellicose dispatches to Gen Lamar are barmless and mostly intended for Congress next Winter, an improbable contingency is contemplated, which the investigation must dissipate.

To the Associated Fress.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

Letters received here from San Domingo state that, previous to the Danish action against Santa Auest Government, the French demanded the concession of all the gold and silver mines of the Republic. The writer of the letters is entitled to full credence.

The Peetmaster-General has, by letter, informed the Reaton Committee that \$12.900 must be deposited in

The Poetmaster-General has, by letter, informed the Boston Committee that \$12,000 must be deposited in specie for the rent of the Summer street Post-Office, and \$600 for the expense of removal, after which an order will issue restoring the office to State street.

It is asserted in usually reliable quarters that, after the 13th of September next, the mails will be carried between New-York and San Francisco by the Micaragua instead of the Panama rouse. The contract is to continue until the 30th of June, 1860, the end of the present fiscal year, leaving Congress to determine in the mean time what shall be done after that date. The authority for this contract is claimed under the law of 1845.

w of 1845.

In view of the fitting out of the new war steamers the Navy Department will probably experience some difficulty in procuring the necessary number of ea-gineers. There are now lacking of a full compliment eight chiefs, twenty-five first-assistants, thirty-six sec-ond assistants, and twenty-four third-assistants. The reason for this is doubtless in the inadequacy of the compensation. There is also a scarcity of pursers and surgeons and marines, owing, in part, to the require-ments of the Paraguay Expedition.

Health Officer.

Albany, Wednesday, April 6, 1859. The nomination of Dr. Guan for Health Officer has been confirmed by the Senate. The nominations for Harbor-Masters are not yet made.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6, 1859. The Governor sent to the Senate, to-day, the followng names as Port Wardens: Jared V. Peck of West crester, Berjamin Hutchinson of Brooklyn, and Wa. H. Burleigh.

Dr. Guen was confirmed as Health Officer by 28 to Mr. Jerome was confirmed by a similar vote. The negative votes were cast by Senators Brandreth, Doher v. Scott and Wheeler. The opposition to the proposed new Charter for

New-York City is becoming quite formidable. Beside the Committee of the New-York Aldermen, there is also here a delegation with a heavily signed remosstrance from some of the most prominent citizens of all shades of politics in New-York. The main objection of these parties is to that section of the bill which, in express terms, continues in office until January, 1863, the present incumbents severally

of the Law Department Street Department and Creton Aquecuct Board, together with the City Chamber-The presence of this section in the new Charter is believed to bave been the result of a political bargain got up between certain Republicans, Americans and Democrate, for the express and sole purpose of bene-

ble opposition. Wisconsin Election.

fiting the incumbents referred to. Hence the formids-

MILWALKER, Wis., Wednesday, April 6, 1859.
Lynde, Democrat, has about 3,000 majority in this city for Judge of the Supreme Court.
The returns from the State show about the same comparative party vote as last Fall. The result is doubtful.

Election in Chicago.
Chicago, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.
The election yesterday in this city for Judges and Clerks of the Superior Court, resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket, by an average majority of 2,000. The vote is 7,000 less than the March elso-

Election at Keokuk, Iowa. Sr. Louis, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

The municipal election in Keokuk on Monday, resulted in the success of Mr. Leighton, Republican, for Mayor, by 180 m-jority. A majority of Republican Councilmen was also elected.

Massachusetts Legislature.
Bosros, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.
The bill fer the purchase of the Haucock House has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and received

the signature of the Governor.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Phila-

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

The evidence to snow that the alleged fugitive slave, Daniel Webster, confessed to the officers who conveyed him to the city, and others, that this was his first visit to Philadalphia, was admitted after a long argument by counsel. This testimony completely overthrew the most important evidence of the decase. At midright the evidence closed and counsel summed up the case, occupying six hours. The Commissioner reserved his decision until this afternoon.

The Court House was crowded this afternoon to hear the decision of Commissioner Longstreth on the Fagitive Stave case. Crowds of whites and blacks were also gathered outside.

also gathered outside.

The Commissioner said his duty as an officer was a plain and simple one, laid down by law. He discountenanced all attempts of Counsel to appeal to private

plain and simple one, at down by two tenanced all attempts of Counsel to appeal to private spmpathies. At an early stage of the case he was satisfied that it was intended more as a shew case, but he believed in the largest liberty of speech. Af ar expaining his connection with the case before the arrest of the Fogitive, which was merely in accordance with law, he said there were three things to be proven by the claimant, to wit, debt of labor, the escape of the Slave and his identity. He reviewed the testimony on both sides, and believed that the two first points were satisfactorily proven. He disagreed with the counsel of the claimant on the matter of the time of the escape. It was material in this case and is evidence that the claimant says that the escape was made in November, 1854, while it was proven that. Daniel was in Harrisburg at least in the Winter of 1853 or the Spring of 1854. The power of attorney was also defective. In the point of the hight of the negro there was a difference of three inches. He confessed he was not satisficated. ence of three inches. He confessed he was not satisfied with the identity. The prisoner was discharged. The descision was greeted with immense applaass. It was somewhat enexpected from the tesor of the opening remarks of the Commissioner. Daniel was carried on the shoulders of his friends through the streets and a large crowd. Intense excitement prevailing in the city. The Abolitionists propose a public celebration.

Fire in Columbus.

COLUMEUS, O., Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

The dry-house of the Tub and Pail Company was destroyed by are this afternoon. Fifteen or twesty persons were badly scaled and bruised, two of tasks persons were badly scalded and braised, two of them supposed fatally. They were standing on a platform about 15 feet from the ground. The heat and steam confined inside burst open the large folding doors with an explosion like a boiler, forcing them from the plat-

From California.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, April 6, 1859.
The Overland Mail arrived here last night with Serrancisco dates of the 14th ult. The news is unionated. The markets were without change. portant. The markets were without change, there had been no arrivals or departures of vessels

Sailing of the Ningara.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6, 1853.

The R. M. Steamenip Ningara sailed from this post at noon to day, with fourteen passengers for Halfas and sixty-two for Liverpool. She takes out no species.

Immense Fire in New-Orleans. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 6, 1839.
The lower Levee Press, with 10,000 bales of codes The lower Levee Frees, with 10,000 bases of countried therein, together with four squares adjecting, embracing 70 houses, have been ourning size about to-day. The loss is nearly \$1,000,000.

The property destroyed is well insured here.

The St. Lawrence River. MONTREAL Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

The weather is clear and rather cold. The ice is still fast in Lake St. Peter. Navigation will not be open for a weak yet.